THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

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From The London Times, Jan. 22.

The marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Prederick William of Prinsia was celebrated yesterdey in the Chapel of St. James's Palace, with all the splendor of modern state coremonial. The day was even more generally kept as a holiday by all classes in even more generally kept as a holiday by all classes in the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds the metropolis than had been appeted, and the crowds the metropolis than had been appeted, and the crowds the metropolis than had been appeted, and the could be deep those thousands together for many hours.

Although the morning was raw and cold the crowd began to gather at a very early hour; every moment added to its numbers, and in an interedible short time the space between Buckingham Palace and St. James's, with the exception of the avenue reserved for the passage of the royal carriages, was completely filled. There was, of course, a good deal of pushing and squeezing, but the utmost good harmor prevailed, and sithough the excessive pressure in the neighborbood of the two palaces caused several women to faint, we are not aware that any serious accident occurred. Toward noon, when the royal party were expected to leave Backingham Palace, the concourse of spectators was immense. The route to be followed by the royal party was kept by a detachment of Life Guards, sided by a numerous body of police, and although their temper was occasionally sorely tried, they contrived to maintain effective order. Sherily before noon the bridal procession left Bucking and Palace, it consisted of spectators was immense. The route to be followed the bridegroom in a State carriage around the princes of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe Cobarg, the Princes of Frasket, Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohen-collern-Sigma

highly-pieasing manner, and was surmounted by an arch, consisting of palm branches and other exotic plants. Her Majesty was received by the great officers of State, and conducted to the Royal Closet. The bansister of the narrow staircase by which the Queen bannister of the narrow staircase by which the Queen accended was tastefully decorated with creeping plants, interweven with roses and camelias, and much had been done by varnishing and gilding to deprive this most inconvenient flight of stairs of its ordinary mean appearance. From the Royal closet the Princess Royal, accompanied by Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians, was conducted to the Retiring Room, a remarkably handsome apartment, exquisitely decorated for the occasion. Her Majesty, however, passed at once into the Robing Room, one of the noblest salcons in the Palace, fitted with the rich and quant but somewhat sombre furniture of the time of Queeen Anne. Her Majesty's procession was formed in the Throne Room, where an elegant table covered with crimson velvet cloth festooned with blue cords and tassels, had been placed for the signing of the marriage register. The windows were filled with flowers, and the mantle-piece bore blue cords and tassels, had been placed for the signing of the marriage register. The windows were filled with flowers, and the mantle-piece bore a miniature parterre, the edges of the white marble being fringed with delicate twining plants. A broad strip of crimson carpet had been laid down the center of the rooms through which the bridal processions were to pass, but little more had been done in the way of upholstery. Perhaps it was felt that it would be vain to attempt to improve those noble saloons—the finest in England, especially when occupied by so brilliant an assembly as that which filled them yesterday. The passage of the procession through Queen Anne's Room, the Tapestry Room, and the Armonry was a scene equally splendid and impressive. The ledies who occupied the seats prepared for the occasion, and the greater part of whom were in the asion, and the greater part of whom were in the bloom of youth, were all in full Court dress, and the lazzling effect of their jewels and feathers, their siks and laces, but above all, their natural charms, may easily be imagined. They rose as each procession passed before them and did homage to it by a deep obeisance, which was graciously acknowledged by her Majesty and the other principal personages. most of the gentlemen present wore a limitary of a paval uniform, and the flashing of swords and the glitter of gold lace added yet another feature of brilliancy

naval uniform, and the mashing of swords and the ginerer of gold lace added yet another feature of brilliancy to the scene.

The greatest portion of the spectators who were admitted by tickets within the Palace were accommodated in the colonnade, along which the three processions passed from the state-rooms to the chapel. The entrance to these seats was from the lower end of St. James's street, and before the hour of opening the doors acrowd, chiefly of ladies, had gathered around them. The arrangements were carried out very punctually. At 10 o'clock precisely the ticket holders were admitted, and though there was something of a rush, yet, as access to the top tier of seats that rose from the pillar side of the colonnade unwards was given by three separate stairways, there was no contusion. The first comers chose the best seats, and the lower tiers were speedily occupied. The seats were covered with scarlet cloth, crossed by blue lines marking the space for each person. But as the majority were ladies it required some polite interference on the part of the attendants, and much compression of volaminous skirts, before the seats could be made to hold the appointed number. In half an hour the whole space was filled. Then began the period of waiting, incident to all such occasions; it was enlivened by the frequent passing of uniforms up and down the colonnade, the heraids and pursuivants being especially active; now and then a Minister, a Gold Stick, or some well-known military name was noted. There were some errors of course; Clarence, King-at-Arus, was mistaken for a yeoman of the Guard, and a party of diplomatists were generally supposed to be Prussian footmen. Random speculations of this kind, and diplomatists were generally supposed to be Prus-sian footmen. Random speculations of this kind, and criticisms of each other's toilettes by the ladies, filled criticisms of each other's tollettes by the ladies, filled up the time very agreeably. The prevailing style of dress was befitting a bridal; there were so many white bonnets and gauzy veils that it might have been supposed a large number of brides had been dispersed among the spectators. There were singularly lew gentlemen; parties had evidently been made up with only the indistrements amount of male court. only the indispensable amount of male escort. brilliant slope of flowers.

Soon after 12, the sound of trumpets advancing from

the inner apartments, gave notice of the approach of ber Majesty; as the head of the procession entered the colonnade, the spectators rose, and the line passed to the chapel in the following order:

HER MAJESTY'S PROCESSION. Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpets.
Knight Marshal.
Heralds and Pursulvants of Arms.
Heralds and Pursulvants of Arms.
Geers Marshal.
Controller of the Household.
Treasurer of the Household.
Keeper of the Privy Purse.
Groom in Waiting to
the Queen.
The Lord Staward
the Queen.

the Queen.

The Lord Steward.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord High Chancellor.

Two Serges

The Lord Steward.
Lord Privy Seal.
Two Sergennes
Lord High Chancellor. Two Sergennes
Gentieman Usher Garter, Principal Gentieman Usher
Lord Marker King of Arms, of the Bisck
Seepter.
Sword State. The Farl Markel, bearing his Rod.
Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge.
Lord Arabeila Sackwille West.
And attended by Major Home Purves.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Lady Arabeila Sackwille West.
And attended by Major Home Purves.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
Lady Gendline Somerset.
And Strended by Earon Knesebeck.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.
Lady Anna Maria Dawson.
Lady Anna Maria Dawson.
Lady Anna Maria Dawson.
Lady Anna Maria Dawson.
Lady Anna Baria Lady Anna Bar

Princess Aice. Princess Heisma
The Master of the Horse. The Mistress of the Robes.
The Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting.
The Made of Honor in Waiting.
Bedchamber Woman in Waiting.
The Lady Superintendent.
Captain of the Yeomen Gold Filek. Captain of the Goutle-

Captain of the Yeomen Gold Stick. Captain of the Gentleof the Gonze. Master of the Buckhounds.
Master of the Household.
Silver Stick in Waiting. Find Officer in Brigade Waiting.
Tators to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Waises and
Prince Alfred.
Six Yeomes of the Guard closed the Procession.
The Lord Chamberiain and Vice-Chamberiain the returned, with the trumpeters, to form the procession which eccurted the bridegroom, Prince Frederic, William. It proceeded to the chapel in the frallowing order:

order:

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEC ADOM THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE ROOM.

Drons and Trumpete.

Bergeant Trumpete.

Master of the Ceremonies.

The Bridgeroom's Orgetemen of Honor,
between Heralds.

The Prussian Minister, with the Mem sers of his Legation.

e-Chan berlain of her

Lord Chamberiain of ber

Majesty's Household.

Majesty's Household.

The Prussian Minister, with the Mem sers of his Legation.
Vice-Chan berlain of her
Lord Chamberish of her
Majesty's Household.
THE BEIDF.CROOM,
Supported by his Father, his Roy al Hickness the Prince of Prus
sia, and by the Royal Hist Loss the Prince William of
Sia, and by the Royal Hist Loss the Prince William of
Attendants of their Royal Histmesses the Prince and
Prince William.
After another short, interval, followed

THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.

After another short, interval, followed
THE PROCESSION OF THE BRIDE.
Orions and Trumpete.
Sergean Trumpeter.
Officers of Arms.
Macquis of Abercorn, K. G.,
Groom of the Scole
to his Reyal Highness the Prince Consort.
Vice Chamberian of her Lord Chamberian of her Majesty's Household.
THE BRIDE.
Supported by her Yather, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort,
and by
the Majesty the King of the Belgians.
The Train of her Royal Highness the Prince Consort,
and by
the Wasan Pelham The Lady Certifa Gorden
Chisten.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Constance Villers.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Constance Villers.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Constance Villers.
The Lady Constance Villers.
The Lady Sasan Murray.
The Lady Constance Villers.
A more beantiful sight can scancely be imagined than that presented by these groups while passing.
The entrance to the Chapel Royal was in the Ambassadors' Court, fronting the windows from which her Majesty was prochaimed in June, 1837.
Among all the alterations which the Chapel Royal has undergone, those which have been made for this ceremonial are by no means among the least. The old high pews had been entirely swept away, and a affliciently broad path left up the center of the building from the doorway to the altar. On either side of this, rising one above the other, are four rows of seats, covered with crimson and bordered with gold wais at each side, at about eight feet from the ground, two galleries have been creeted. These galleries held yesterday, when full, rather less than 150 peers and peeresses, making the total number of seated visitors who could witness the ceremony from all parts of the chapel not quite 300. There were other places than these, however, in which many peers and peeresses were placed, but angels visits are frequent compared with the number of clumpses which they could have were placed, but angels' visits are frequent compared with the number of glimpses which they could have had of what was passing. We presume, however, the privilege of being under the same roof when the ceremonial took place was considered all-sufficient. The seats provided for the representatives of the public were really excellent and well placed, affording ample accommodation for all the journalists present. They were on the basement floor, on the left-hand side, and corresponded with the seats occupied by most of her Majesty's ministers on the right of the chapel. According to a popular Court fiction, however, no reporters were supposed to be present.

At the upper end of the Chapel, round the hautpas and altar, all the wall had been hung with the richest crimson sik velvet with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy, and in the shadows and corners of the sacred building it

crimson silk velvet with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy, and in the shadows and corners of the sacred buiding it seemed so dark in tone as to have almost the appearance of black drapery. But for the extra window which has been added to that end of the chapet this would have been a most serious error. The altar is draped in the same style, and a beautiful semi-circular communion rail runs round the whole. The communion table is hightened to bear the gold plate, which shows gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. The plate here is most massive, though not so antique as is generally supposed, the Saints of the Commonwealth having manifested a most carnal weakness for the beautiful service which was given to the church by Charles I. One noble flagon of this set, however, still remains, though the history of its haribreadth scapes from the grasp of the fifth-monarchy men would almost fill a volume. The rest of the service, including the noble and lofty candelabra and the first George. It includes a massive gold service of Anne's reign—the only one of the kind in the possession of the Crown. Round the altar on the right and left 40 or 50 magnificent settees in crimson and gold were carefully arranged. The low chair of State on the left, with five little stools, two at one side and three at the other, showed at once where her Majesty's pew over the entrance, was richly dressed and decorated anew for the accommodation of the Copps Diplomation, all the chief members of which were, of course,

anew for the accommodation of the Corps Diploma-tique, all the chief members of which were, of course, be present on such an occasion. It is now past 12 o'clock, and the excitement of ex-It is now past 12 o'clock, and the excitement of expectation increases every moment. Ladies who are driven near the door intrigue successfully to change their places with lords who are nearer to the altar. A noble countess drops her cloak and shawl over the gallery rail on to the floor with a heavy "flop," and a general titter ensues. It is increased as another peeress, looking over, moults the feathers from her head-dress, and they come sailing down, and every one looks up much as people do at the theater when a play-bill goes eddying over into the pit. Suddenly there is a little stir, and the Princess of Prussia enters the chapel magnificently attired in a robe of white satin, and with her train born by the youthful Countess Hacke. With her Royal Highness come their Highnesses Princa Adalbert and Prince Frederick Charles, and a most brilliant suite of Prussian officers. The whole brilliant andience of the chapel rises en masse and bows as the Princess Royal's mother-in-law masse and bows as the Princess Royal's mother-in-law passes on to the altar. Hardly are seated there, on the left-hand side, faintly in the distance the long-blown, they seated there, on the left-hand side, when faintly in the distance the long-blown, clear, defiant notes of the trumpeters are heard. They come nearer and nearer, and the last arrivals among the visitors hasten to arrange themselves, while the officers of the household fall into brilliant line along the pathway up the chapel at either side. Step by step the advance of the trumpeters is followed; now they are descending the staircase, the regular roll and beat of the silver kettle-drums become audible, and the prolonged triumphant flourish proclaims the approach of Majesty. The trumpeters, pursuivants, clerks and equiries file off outside the chapel, but the Lord Steward, Norroy, Clarencieux, Garter, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the Lord Chaucellor, the Earl Marshal of England, and others of high note and rank; all enter. But they enter almost unobserved, for from behind them comes the Princess Mary of Cambridge—her train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville West. A murinur of admiration, which neither time nor place could altogether subdue, greets her as she enters the chapel, bowing with stately clegance in return for the nomage rendered her. After her Royal Highness comes the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Col. Tyrwhitt; and to the Duke also a tribute of cordial respect is paid. The Duchess of Cambridge is received in the same manner, but a deeper reverence awaits the Duchess of Kent, who smilingly, and as to friends, returns the greeting. The next great notability is the veteran Premier, who bears before the Queen the Sword of State in ponderous solemnity. After this, even the Royal Princes are unnoticed, and every one bows slowly and deeply as her Majesty, leading in outber hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, enters the chapel. Of course on these occasions there is no applause, and nothing but the prolonged obeisances denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the ows slowly and deeply as her sajesty, teahing the other hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopoid, enters the chapel. Of course on these occasions there is no applause, and nothing but the prolonged obeisances denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the Royal mother of the bride is welcomed. The Queen looks, as she always looks, kindly and amiable, but self-possessed and stately. On her head is a crown of jewels, such as relieves all apprehensions as to the effect which the late Hanoverian "raid" upon the Royal caskets might have had upon her Majesty's toilet. Courtesying in acknowledgment of the profound homage with which she is welcomed, her Majesty passes at once to her chair of state on the left of the altar, and which is placed between the five embroidered setiese occupied by the youngest Royal children. From this time all remain standing in the presence of Majesty, even the Princess of Prussia, who stands on the opposite side of the altar.

Lod Palmerston, on the Queen's right hand, bears the Sword of State, while the Dutchess of Sutherland, herself attired in almost royal magnineence, stands on the left by right of office as Mistress of the Robes. Again there is another pause of intense interest, and again the drums and trumpets are heard.

Robes. Again there is another pause of intense in-terest, and again the drums and trumpets are heard, and, ushered in with the same imposing ceremonies, comes the procession of the Bridegroom. On his right walks His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his father, and on his left his brother, Prince Albert. All eyes, however, are fixed upon the royal bride

groom, as he walks slewly, but with the most peri-ct ease and elegance of action, up the center of the
Chapel. He wears the uniform of Prussian General,
with the leagness of the Order of the Black Eagle of
Prussia.

The 'aniform shows his tall figure to advantage, and The 'miform shows his tall figure to advantage, and sets of his frank, open countenance and prepossessing bearing. Near the altar he stops before Her Maje My's chair of State, and slowly bows with the most protound reverence, and, turning to his royal mother, he bows again with equal respect, but less deeply than to the Queen, and then, kneeling in the center of the chapel, prays with earnest devotion for a few minutes. His prayers ended, he rises, and stands at the right hand of the altar, waiting his bride, and likewise submitting to such a scrutiny from hundreds of brilliant eyes as never bachelor withstood alone before.

hefore.

After a while, the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamber-lain again quit the chapel to usher in the procession of the bride, and with their absence a heavy silence of enepense steals upon the assembled guests, and deepense as the moments pass. The very nittle whispering gradually grows less and less, until it stops entirely, the plumes cease to wave, and even the restless glitter of the diamonds seems almost quenched as the noble assemblage sits mute and attentive, with their eyes turned in eager expectation toward the door. At last there is a slight stir without, and a subdued movement passes through the chapel as the glittering uniform of the officers of arms is seen to pass the door. The trumpers were again heard, nearer and nearer, till again they die away in subdued cadence, which has an inexpressibly soft and beautiful effect.

The great officers of state enter the chapel, but no ene heeds them, for there is a pseudiar movement without, and a soft rustling of silk is clearly audible. In another second the bride is at the door, and stands "queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls" that bleen in fair array behind her.

The Court hat of the ceremonial tells us that the illustrious personage on whom her right hand gently rests is the Prince Consort, that on her left stands his Majesty the King of the Belgians, and from the same source we derive our knowledge that both are in full uniform and wear the colars and insignia of the great European Orders of Knighthood to which each belongs. Without these aids to recognition, even these Royal personages would pass to the alter unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself. The gergeous vail she wears depending from her headdress is thrown off, and, hanging in massive before.

After a while, the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamber

Royal personages would pass to the altar unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all absorbing is the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself. The gergeous vail she wears depending from her headdress is thrown off, and, hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eves cast down upon the ground. Thus all can see distinct ly the mild, anniable expression of her face, so replete with kindness and deep feeling, and that peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness, to attempt to portray which would "only prove how vainly words essay to "fix the spark of beauty's heavenly ray." Her bright bloom of color has completely deserted her, and even when compared with her snowy dress her checks seem pale, and her whole appearance denotes tremulousness and agitation.

In these ceremones we believe the dress of the bride ranks only next in importance to the celebration of the service; but on this occasion the Princess Royal wore one so thoroughly in good taste that it is difficult to remark anything, save that it is exquisitely becoming, beautiful and white. In fact, its unity only recalls to mind the belle of the French Court, who is said to dress with such a perfection of good taste that one can never observe what she wears. While, however, we mention this as the actual effect of the costume, we may state, for the information of our readers, that it was manufactured by Mrs. Darvill, designed by Miss Janet Fife, and composed or a rich robe of white moire antique, ornamented with three flounces of Honiton lace.

The design of the lace consists of bouquets in open work of the rose, shamrock and thistle in three medallions. At the top of each flounce in front of the dress are wreaths of orange and myrtle bloesoms—the latter being the bridal flower of Germany—every wreath terminating with bouquets of the same flowers, and the length of each being so graduated as to give the appearance of a robe defined by the

mounted by wreaths similar to those of the dress, with bouquets at short intervals.

Next to the interest excited by the appearance of the bride herself is the feeling created by the fair bridesmaids, who, "in gloss of satin and glimmer of "pearls," follow in stately array, bearing up the rich train of the Princess Royal between them. The ladies honored with this distinguished mark of Royal favor are all among the personal friends of the young bride, and, what is most singular, are every one lineally descended from the great royal houses of England and Scotland. It is but faint praise to say how well these noble maidens upheld even the high traditionary fame of England's beauty—how bright they showed, even in an assemblage of the fairest and noblest of the land. The dresses worn by this fair train are from a design farnished by the illustrious bride herself. They consist of a white glace petticoat, entirely covered by

groom elect advances, and, kneeling on one knee, presses her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the august audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relations. places then at the altar, and with their illustrious rel-atives standing round in a group of unequaled bril-liancy, the service commences with a chorale, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect. The words are particularly appropriate, full of feeling and piety, and the audience follow them in a

of feeling and piety, and the audience follow whispered cadence, as the choir sing:

"This day, with gladsome voice and heart, We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art O fall good things the Giver!

For England's first-born Hope we pray!

Be near her now, and ever!

King of Kings, Lord of Lords, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, Hear us, while we kneel before Thee."

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the center of the alter, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Coff, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the marries was common at at exactly 10 minutes to 1. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the marri-age service was commenced at exactly 10 minutes to 1. The Rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulary, the Most Rev. Primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asks the royal bridegroom—

Witt then have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together site? God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony.

ogether sites God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony l viit thou love her, comfort her, honor and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only into her, long as ye both shall live !"

To this the Prince replies loud and clear, "I

To the same question the faint answer of the bride is barely audible, though the attention of all is strained to the utmost to catch the feebly-uttered

To the next,
"Who giveth this woman away!"
The Prince Consort replies loudly, "I do."
Then the Prince takes his bride's hand in his own,
in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly

in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly after the Primate—

"I. Frederick William Nicholas Charles, take thee, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to my wedded wife, to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I pledge thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the bride are almost lost, and she seems faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among the ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis:

"With this ring I thee wod, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly roods I thee endow; in the name of the Faher, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate, joining their hands together, said, "Whom God" has joined let no man put asunder.

The following pashn was then song:

"God be mereiful unte us, and bless us; and show us the light of His countenance, and be mereiful unto us.

"That thy way may be known upon earth; thy saving bealth among all nations."

Let the people pulse thee, O God; yes, let all the 'people

"Let the people praise thee, O God; yea, let all the people praise thee.

O let the nations rejoice and be glad; for thou shalt judge the
folk righteously, and evern the nations upon earth.

"Let the people praise thee, O God; yes, let all the people

ise thee.

There shall the earth bring forth her increase: and God, even own God, shall give us His blessing.

God shall bless us: and all the ends of the world shall fear Him. "Glory he to the Father, and to the See, and to the Holy Great. "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be; world

in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and sgain her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her royal

herself into the arms of her father, while her royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother's love can show. The most affectionate recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his reyal father, for the latter seemed overpower d with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then rose, and hurrying across the hand pass with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princes of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kies sie stopped him, and declined the contexension by offering her check instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of the affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted her Majesty, the manly beartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand—for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illus-

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting wernth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the bride and bridegroom left in the following order:

Officers of Arma.

Gentlemen of Honer to the Bride and Bridegroom.

The Master of the Ceremonies.

Groom of the Stole to
His Royal Highness the Prime Consort.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

The Supporters of their Royal Highnesses on either side.
The Train of the Kride, borne as before.

The remainder of the Stole of his Royal Highness the
Prime Consort.

The Gentlemen in attendance on his Majesty the King of the
Belgians, his Royal Highness the Prime of Pressia, and
his Royal Highness the Prime of Pressia. The recommendance on his Majesty the King of the
Belgians, his Royal Highness the Prime of Pressia. And
his Royal Highness the Grand Bake of Baken.

There was no mustake about the expression of the
bride's face as she quitted the sacred building. Her
delicate color returned, her eyes sparkled with emotion, and there was such a light of happiness upon her
features as she turned upon her Koyal husband a look
of the most supreme affection, that even the most reserved felt moved and an audible "God bless her"
passing from mouth to mouth accompanied her upon
her way. The procession of Her Majesty then passed served felt moved and an audible "God bless her" passing from mouth to mouth accompanied her upon her way. The procession of Her Majesty then passed to the Throne Koom in the same order in which it entered the Chapel, and again reassembled in that chamber. Here, in front of the massive throne on which have sat in state so many of our monarchs, a splendid table was set out, on which lay the register. As the dignitaries of the Church returned to the Throne Room this was attested in the usual form.

An influence number of illustrious and noble individuals had the honor of signing this document, and we append the order and arrangement in which the

we append the order and arrangement in which the actual members of the Royal families who did so affix their signatures after those of the bride and bride-

"VICTORIA.
"ALBERT, Prince Consort.
"PRINCE of PRUSSIA.
"Augusta, Princes of Prussia, Duchess of Saxony. Duchess of Saxon
LEOPOLD.
VICTORIA.
VICTORIA.
ALBERT EDWARD.
ALFRED.
ALICE.
AUGUSTA.
GEORGE.
MARY ADELAIDE.

Every person present was presented with the Mar-riage Service, beautifully printed in red and gold, and bound in white and gold.

Considering the extreme pressure of applications for admission to the palace, and the great number for whom accommodation was provided without crushing or confusion, the arrangements of the Lord Chamber-lain and Lord Steward deserve the highest com-mendation.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

mendation.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

It has been generally understood, up to almost the last moment, that the royal couple would proceed to Windsor by the high road, and arrangements to that end were duly made; but at a late hour on Saturday evening it was intimated to the authorities of the Great Western Railway that it was probable their line would be selected for the conveyance of the illustrious travelers. Preparations were made at the Paddington station, and a considerable portion of the departure platform was set apart for the convenience of the Royal pair. The special train was to start upon the outer line of rail, and upon the platform from which that line was approached rows of benches were erected, which were occupied yesterday afternoon by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who were acmitted to take farewell of the young Princess in whose welfare ard happiners all felt a lively interest. The chasm between the two platforms was bridged over and covered with crimson carpet, while upon over and covered with crimson carpet, while upon each side of the door of the Royal waiting-room, through which the distinguished couple were to enter the station, other rows of seats had been erected, and were fully occupied. The special train consisted of be in readiness at a quarter to 5 o'clock.

Long before that time arrived the station was crowded
with visitors who had the privilege of the entree, but
the general ignorance of the fact that the mode of the general ignorance of the lact that the mode of traveling had been changed prevented a very large attendance of the public out of doors until shortly before the hour of departure, by which time a dense crowd was assembled. About 4 o'clock a guard of honor of the Scots Fusileer Guards, headed by their band, and under the command of the Hon. Captain Astley, entered the station and took post facing the royal train, but it was not until several minutes after 5 o'clock that the cheering of the crowd outside proclaimed the arrival of the newly married pair. Immediately afterward the royal bride and bridegroom entered the station from the Royal waiting room, preceded by Capt. Labalmondiere, Assistant-Commissioner of Police, the Hon. F. Poncoby, Chairman of the Great Western Railway and Mr. Saunders, the Secretary. The Princess, who Pouronby, Chairman of the Great Western Railway and Mr. Saunders, the Secretary. The Princess, who leoked pale, leant upon the arm of the Royal bridegroom, and was followed only by her lady's maid and several male attendants. The appearance of the Prince and Princess was the signal for an outburst of hearty cheering. The band struck up the Royal Anthem, the Guard presented arms, and the hearty hurrahs were continued during the progress of the Royal pair to the railway carriage, and were gracefully acknowledged by both. The Princess wore a dress of white moire antique, with a mantle and bonnet of the same hue. The Prince wore a plain dark frock-ceat. Little time was permitted to elapse, and in two minutes after entering the station the happy couple were seated in the first Royal carriage; Mr. Ponsenby and Mr. Saunders entered another, Mr. Gooch mounted the engine, the steam was shut off, and the train moved rapidly forth amid prolonged cheers and hearty gratulations, which were kept up until the whole train was lost in the evening mist.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.

THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.

From The London Times, Jan. 25.

On Saturday Mr. Rarey, an American, now on a visit to this country, whose skill in taming the horse and completely subjecting him, however wild, vicious, or intractable, to his will and mastery, is beginning to attract public attention, was afforded an opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar powers in this capacity before the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and other members of the Royal family, with the ladies of the Locurt and most of the foreign Prince and distinguished visitors now in London, including Prince Frederic William of Prussia, the Prince of Prussia. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Albert of tinguished visitors now in London, including Prince Frederic William of Prussia, the Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince Prussia, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, Prince William of Baden, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, and Prince Julius of Holstein Glucksburg. The performances of Mr. Rarey, which were of great interest, and elicited the amazement of all who witnessed them, tooks place in the Riding-school attached to the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Wellington, Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal; Col. Hood, Clerk Marshal to the Prince Consort: and Major Groves, Crown Equerry, were also present. This was the second occasion on which Mr. Rarey had had the honor of exhibiting his skill before her Majesty and Prince Albert. The first was at Windsor, a week or ten days ago, when the feats of the horse-tamer, seen by them under the influence of novelty, occasioned so high a degree of interest and astonishment to the royal party as to lead to a wish on the part of the Queen and the Prince Consort to have the exhibition repeated. On that occasion the subjects on which Mr. Rarey operated were three in number. One was a fine spirited black horse, of high nervous temperament, which had been returned to Mr. Anderson of Picadilly, of whom he had been bought for a large sum of money, on the ground of his being restiff and all but unmanageable. This animal, it is but right to say, had been seen and handled by Mr. Rarey, at Mr. Anderson setables, pre-

vieus to his being taken to Windsor. At the first interview with the horse in Picasility he was placed in a losse box, which Mr. Marey enfered, cracking a whip. Startled by this annawal exhibition of violence, the animal struck out with both his bind logs, and uttered a kind of savage yell. The company who had assembled to witness the experiment were then asked to withdraw, and Mr. Rarey was left alone with the horse. On being called in again, in less than a quarter of an hour, they were amazed to find the affimal prostrate on his side among the straw in the stall, with his head slightly raised, and Mr. Rarey, whom he was evening without the least symptom of alarm, lieing beside him. Mr. Rarey remained with him in this position for some time, during which he knocked the horse's fore and hind hoofs together, made a pillow of his thighs, and finally got up and ran a heavy wheelbarrow up to and around the still prostrate creature, without predeeing in him the slightest sensation of fear. On a subsequent day, in the presence of another company, the mastery of Mr. Rarey over this same herse, which he had seen in the interval, had become without producing in him the significat scheduler fear. On a subsequent day, in the presence of another compeny, the mastery of Mr. Rarey over this same herse, which he had seen in the interval, bad become so complete that when laid on his side in a loose box a plank was placed against his shoulder in sight of the horseandarbarrow run up it. He never moved. A drum was also bester on his back, and an umbrella opened in his very face; but he remained stock still, and evinced no sign of apprehension. The same horse was afterward put through a course of similar treatment at Windsor before the Queen. The next subject on which Mr. Karey experimented before the Court on that occasion was a young subroken colt, brought from a farm of Prince Albert in the vicinity, which had never before seen. This colt was led into the riding-school at Windsor in a halter, and left alone with the horseturer, who intimated a wish that the company should retire for a few minutes to the farther end of the building. This request, it ought to be stated, was not at Windsor in a halter, and left alone win the norsetamer, who intimated a wish that the company should
retire for a few minutes to the farther end of the building. This request, it ought to be stated, was not
dictated by any feeling on his part that the treatment
to which he was about to subject the animal, was of a
kind which the spectators would witness with any
emotion of pain, but simply because, for the present,
and for purposes of his own, Mr. Rarey wishes to preserve his own secret. After the lapse of about a
quarter of an hour the Royal party were summoned to
return, and then they saw as in the former case this
wild cold lying on the ground, and the horse-tamer by
his side, who sat upon him and handled his legs, feet,
and every other part by turns—a process during
which the creature remained wholly passive. After
Mr. Rarey had parted with the cold a handsome
bay charger, belonging to the Prince-Consort,
was brought to him in the riding-school. This horce
one of high spirit, which has always shown great restlessness while being mounted and a constant tendency
to take fright would, it was thought, almost defy Mr.
Rarey's attempts to tame him; but the result wasas
necessful as in each of the previous instances. In a
short time the horse-tamer had him down also, as submissive as all the rest, and was seen crawling among
his legs, sitting upon his shoulders and hips, and
knocking his boofs together. Then, bidding the horse
rise, which he did instantly, Mr. Rarey jumped upon
his back and held by turns an umbrella over his head
and heat a tat-too on a drum, the hitherto proud, restless animal, now owning subjection to a new master,
remaining the while almost as motionless as a statue.
All this, of course, made a great impression on the
spectators, but among some of them a question naturally arose whether Mr. Rarey's treatment was capable of being communicated to others and practiced by
them with equal success, or whether it was a thing
peculiar to himself, for in the latter case the public
ben

among horsemen has long been that it was incommunicable.

To show that Mr. Rarey's power is not a thing personal to himself, he has, since his exhibition of it at Windsor, communicated the secret of it to Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Col. Hood, under the most stringent obligations, of course, that they will not disclose it to others; and Lord Alfred Paget, who is now as much a horse-tamer as Mr. Karey, on Saturday gave a successful exemplification of his skill before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their august visitors, taking for his subject a beautiful dapple gray pony belonging to the Prince of Wales. Lord Alfred was left alone with the pony for a few minutes in the riding-school, and on the admission of the royal party it was prostrate upon the ground with his lordship sitting, caressing it, handling its feet and legs, resting on its haunches, and in all respects treating it in a manner proving its comthe ground with his lordship sitting, careesing it, handling its feet and legs, reating on its baunches, and in all respects treating it in a manner proving its complete subjection to him. That over, Mr. Rarey appeared with the black horse from Anderson's, in Piccadilly, to which reference has been made, and his mastery over which he showed in a variety of ways. Placing himself at one end of the riding-school, he called to the animal, which he had left at the other, and it immediately cantered toward him in a playful manner. It lay down at his bidding, or followed him like a dog round the building. When down, a plank was laid upon his shoulder, up which Lord Alfred Paget ran a wheelbarrow. Finally, when the horse had regained his legs, he was mounted by Mr. Rarey, who sat on the animal's crupper with his back to the head, beating a drum and cracking a whip over him, this treatment resulting in neither motion no fear on the part of the horse. One of the fine stud of cream-colored horses belonging to her Majesty was next subjected to the manipulation of Mr. Rarey, with an equally successful and surprising result, so far as laying the animal, which is an entire horse, down was concerned, and handling him all over with the most perfect freedom, the horse-tamer not deeming it desirable, on so short an acquaintance, to carry the familiarity to the extent of opening an umbrella in his face, or cracking a whip, or beating a drum over him. Besides the frequent display of some vicious propensities, this particular animal of late has never negmitted any one to ride him, but he alnim. Besides the frequent display of some visious propensities, this particular animal of late has never permitted any one to ride him; but he allowed Mr. Rarey to mount him without offering the least resistance. With this the exhibition terminated, and the Queen and her illustrious visitors, by whom it was witnessed with the most evident tokens of interest

was witheseed with the most evident tokens of interest and wonder, took their departure.

It ought to be stated that Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Col. Hood, to each of whom Mr. Rarey has communicated his secret, are understood to declare that there is nothing in the treatment in the to declare that there is nothing in the treatment in the smallest degree painful or improper toward the horse subjected to it, or which would offend the susceptibilities of a bystander sensitively alive to anything partaking in the least of cruelty to a dumb animal. They also assert that it consists of no trickery of any description, nor of the use of any drug, or mesmeric or other similar influence whatever. Mr. Rarev's theory is that hitherto all our treatment of this noble animal—at least, in the preliminary stages of breaking, etc.—has proceeded on ideas of his nature altogether erroneous and cruel, and been invariably characterized by unnecessary violence, which has provoked the display of resistance and other kindred qualities on his part, and so the evil has been perpetuated. The principle on which Mr. Rarey goes, on the other hand, is one of extreme kindress and tenderness toward the animal, the object being to convince him that man is his natural master and friend, and to elicit his confidence and kindly regard. Mr. Rarey appeals to what he calls "the intellect and affections of the horse," and states that this is the secret of all his success. He is a slightly made man, about 30 years of age, the son of a stock faturer and breeder of horses, who lived in Franklin County, in the State of Ohio, and is himself engaged in a similar occupation at a place called Groveport, about 10 miles from Colombus, the capital of that State. From boy-bood he is stated to have exhibited an intense founces for horses and a remarkable aptitude for breaking and training them after the old fashion, until he discovered this more humane system of treatment, which he has since practiced with the greatest success in his native State. The subjectson which he has operated have been in many cases horse reclaimed in a perfectly wild condition from the American prairies, and in the course of his experience he has had one arm and both legs broken. He is accompanied to this country by Mr. R. A. Goodenough, a merchant and amateur breede smallest degree painful or improper toward the horse subjected to it, or which would offend the susception Alfred Paget have been requested to inquire into and report upon the system of treatment adopted by Mr. Rarey in the interest of the Government.

BAD HEALTH AND BODILY FRAGILITY OF AMERICANS. From The London Times, Jan. 25.

What is to be the future destiny of the great race What is to be the future destiny of the great race which inhabits the opposite shores of the Atlantic I Springing from the old English stock and engrating on itself shoots from every European people, it is advancing with unprecedented rapidity to power and wealth. We ourselves are of the optimists: we cannot believe that nature or the course of human events should recede, and that the American people should be other than what its institutions, its natural advances of the observations and the state of the observations. be other than what its institutions, its natural advantages, and the singular energy of its character seem to promise. But there are not wanting prophets on the other side, and, strange to say, they usually make their appearance among the Americans themselves. Of course, it is to be expected that North should depreciate South, and the descendant of Virginian Cavaliers affect to look with scorn upon the descendant of Massachusetts Puritans. But something more than this sectional rivalry has lately become the fashion. Indeed, our Republican friends, who are in many respects only enaggerations of ourselves, are accusrespects only enaggerations of ourselves, are accus-tomed to mingle self-depreciation with boasting after the most approved custom of the old country.

Whether they believe what they say against themselves as much as what they say in their own praise is another question. Now, within the last few years there seems to have arisen a feeling that the American physically is not what he or she ought to be. Whether the doctors have set the idea in motion, or whether Mr. Kingsley's works and the example of the English public schools have had an example of the English public schools have had an example of the English public schools have had an example take up an American magazine or newspaper without finding a lamentation on the muscular dewithout finding a lamentation on the muscular deeffect on the Transatlantic mind, certain it is that one cannot take up an American magazine or newspaper without finding a lamentation on the muscular dewithout finding a lamentation on the muscular dewithout finding a lamentation on the muscular dewithout finding a lamentation on the muscular degeneracy of the New World. Parents and school-masters and schoolmistresses are exhorted to take masters and schoolmistresses are exhorted to take care of the youth of both sexes who are growing up under their charge, and to see that they do not turn out mere intellectual prodigies without any bodily stamine. To believe these writers, the new race of Americans is a kind of artificial growth, in which all the substance and vigor which should go to make arms, legs, loins, checks, teeth and hair, have been concentrated in the brain. In the last century Buffon and the naturalists of that time started a theory that since the animals found in the New World were of a smaller and weaker type than those of the Oid, therefore the European race of men must necessarily degenerate, and, after a century or two, be as far inferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards as the ferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards as the ferior to Englishmen, Frenchmen and Spaniards as the ferior to English, were accustomed to explain that even their savages were the finest of all possible savages, and that no Asiatic or African tribe could possibly compare with the red men of the New World. But the preaction against this self-complacent estimate has recently been carried so far that we should not be surprised to see some American naturalist resuscitating the old thery.

An extract which we make from The Philatelphia

the old thery.

An extract which we make from The Philadelphia Evening Journal gives a fair notion of the way in which Americans are accustomed to speak on this subject. From all sides are heard similar complaints of the neglect of exercise by all classes of the American pepulation, and warnings that the physical structure of the people is deteriorating in consequence. There are, indeed, certain facts which are undemable, but whether want of exercise be the cause of them or merely the effect it is not easy to determine. Among the well-to-do classes it seems undounted that the standard of health is not as high as in England. It is said that among women especially there is a far greater amount of general weakness than in European countries, and that those families of healthy girs which are to be found in England hardly have an existence in the New World. The men, too, are generally dyspeptic: though often tall, their limbs are not developed, the muscles of the arm and the calf of the leg seem wanting, the cheeks are sunken and the developed, the muscles of the arm and the calf of the leg seem wanting, the cheeks are sunken and the cheek hones high; both sexes are certainly very subject to beldness, and the early loss of the teeth is so common that we cannot wonder that American dentists take a high place in the profession. In the words of the Philadelphia paper: "The incip-"ient man (we take an extreme case) is a thin, frail "creature. His face is sharp and saliow, and has a bleared and bitous appearance. His back can be "spanned with both hands, and there will be some hand to spare." And so the writer goes on to criticise the chest, arms and legs of the younger American citizens. The ladies are equally hardly dealt with: "Her waist is waspish, and her foot is misute; but the chances are strong that she stoops or limps, has a citizens. The ladies are equally hardly dealt with:

"Her waist is waspish, and her foot is misure; but the
"chances are strong that she stoops or limps, has a
"cold, and does no blooming without the hid of
"rouge." Allowing for some exaggeration of language, it may be said, however, that this picture of the
younger inhabitants of the Atlantic cities has something of truth in it. The cause we do not pretend to
discover. Probably the influences of climate are chiefly
concerned. In some parts of the Union the race is
certainly very fine, though still marked by the same
character of leanness, and an absence of rounded
outlines. The Kentuckian or Tennesseean, however, is about the last man who could be
charged with want of muscular power, of physical
activity and vitality. It would almost seem
that the European race undergoes a change directly it is transplanted into the New World, and
that in the course of a few generations it approaches
the Indian type. It is certain that the cotemporaries
of Washington looked far more like English people
than the slim gentlemen whom we meet wandering
over the continent at the present day. The oid portraits would show this, if even it were not to be novised by the same dell living Americans who have much

of Washington looked far more like English people than the slim gentlemen whom we meet wandering over the continent at the present day. The old portraits would show this, if even it were not to be noticed in many old living Americans, who have much lers of what is becoming the national cast of counternance than their sons and grandsons. It may be, then, that certain regions, like the Atlantic coast, or certain modes of life, do not suit the white man's constitution during this transition; and hence the general want of health and strength, the disinclination for bodily exercise, and the early loss of vigor, which it seems impossible to deny. The next generation may grow out of this constitutional weakness, or the evil may continue to sap the vitality of the race in certain portions of the Union. Science or a different mode of life may do much to provide a remedy.

American writers generally utter the same exhortations as we find in the Philadelphia journal. The athletic sports of the English are held up as an example, though with a kind of wonder that youths, and even grown men, should take such pleasure in leaping a fence, striking and catching a leathern ball, or kicking an inflated bladder. Lately we believe that cricket has been naturalized in the States, with what success the future must determine. But it is certain that the Americans, both young and old, are with difficulty led to take any muscular exercise. A carpenter or a gardener does his work because he is paid for it; but no one will use his arms and legs without a prospect of remnneration. Gentlemen will never walk if they can possibly drive, and when they have no particular object in going anywhere they sit down and smoke. Boys, in the intervals of school hours, are far more likely to read a newspaper than to run and jump. The only sports of an American are shooting and driving, both of which, may be indulged in without any great fatigue. We certainly think that if the manifest tendencies of climate are to be corrected the rising generation should

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool, From The Times (City Article), Tuesday, p. m.

From The Times (City Article), Tuesday, p. m.

The English Funds opened at the steady prices of Saturday, but in the afternoon the market becames very dult, and the closing operations show a reaction of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ vent. The next Consol account is fixed for March 4, and the last official price for that date was \$95\cdot a95\cdot. 12 the Stock Exchange the rate for loans is from 2 to 2\cdot 4 cent.

In the discount markets on the best bills there is a good supply at 3\cdot 4 cent. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate for Hamburg was higher; Paris and Amsterdam about the same as at last poet. The final prices of the French threes on the Paris Bourse this evening show an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\). About £200,000 ingold was taken to the bank to-day; £50,000 is Russian and the remainder chiefly Brazilian and American. A Swedish loan for railway parposes is expected to be introduced in the course of a few days. The amount will be about £1,200,000.

From The Daily News (City Article), Tuesday, p. m.

The amount will be about £1,200,000.

From The Dully News (City Article), Tuesday, p. m.

A reduction of the rate of discount at the Bank of England on Thursday next to 4 per cent is regarded as certain. The terms in the open market will still be below those of the Bank. The discount market was very quiet. The funds were decidedly heavy, and closed at a fall of ‡ per cent. The decline is believed to be principally attributable to the sale of a very large amount of steck standing in the name of a deceased peer.

large amount of stock standing in the name of a se-ceased peer.

The Times (City article) says that letters from Huddersfield mention the failure of an old firm— Messrs, James Shaw & Co., woolen manufacturers, liabilities stated at £30,000, assets, it is feared, small.

On the London Stock Exchange yesterday, it is stated that the competition between the London and North-Western, and Great Northern Railway Com-oralies, has arrived at its termination.

panies, has arrived at its termination.

At the public sales of sugar yesterday, a fall of 6d. w
1s. per cwt. was established; 7,500 cheats of indigo
are now declared for the quarterly sale. Feb. 9. The
Arrow has arrived from China with 283,700 pounds

The bar silver by the last India steamer has been

The bar silver by the last India steamer has been sold at 61; being an advance of i.

The wool-dealers of Bradford have resolved to shorten the credit given in the trade to three months. At present gold is 2-10 dearer per cent in London than in Paris. 8-10 per cent dearer than in Hamburg; and the rate of exchange between England and New-York just suffices to leave a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

LOAN FOR INDIA.

It is stated in *The Daily News'* city article that there is an impression that the sum to be immediately raised by the East India Company will be about £5,000,000, though possibly, to save trouble, authority may be taken at the same time to raise a similar sum next year, should it be necessary.

RUMORED POLITICAL CONSPIRACY IN

ROME.
The following appears in The Advertisers: "Rows, Jan. "I. The police have been exceedingly sharp since the news of the 14th in Paris. They have,

"As it was in the beginning is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen."

The Royal couple then knell, with all the brides-maids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words the Hallelujah Chorus—
"Ballelujah for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."
The kingdom of this world has become the aingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ; and he shall ream for ever and ever.
"King of King, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah."
rose clear and lond, with thrilling effect.
Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away.